THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

Monday, 1st September.

SIR JOHN GORST in explaining the Indian Budget, pointed out that the surplus for 1888-89 was derived from a general all-round improvement in revenue, especially from opium and railways which amounted to Rx. 28,80,000. The charges for army defence works, interest and other expenses had been reduced by Rx. 13,49,800. The revenue during the current year was also satisfactory, and this he attributed almost entirely to the increase in the rate of exchange from 1*s*- 4½*d*. per rupee to 1*s*. 6½*d*. But he stated that, in dealing with this improvement, it would be necessary to bear in mind the possibility of a fall in exchange again. The surplus would, he went on to say, be primarily used to re-establish the Famine Insurance Fund on its normal basis, but he held out no hope of any reduction at present in the salt tax. Sir John Gorst concluded by saying that the finances of India, as disclosed in the papers laid before the House, were encouraging and satisfactory. They might contemplate the future of Indian finance with hope and cheerfulness.

MR. BRADLAUGH said he thought it was positively disgraceful that the Indian Budget, which in 1873 was considered important enough to occupy three days of the time of Parliament, should be brought forward at a time like this. The hon'ble member went on to speak of the abolition of the silver plate duty, and said that while the natives of India are grateful to the Government for what it had done for them, the abolition must be accompanied by some regulation for doing away with or changing the system of hall-marking in order that the measure may be of real benefit to that country.

THE London papers all express regret that the Indian Budget should be disposed of in a few hours at the fag-end of the session, instead of being fully debated. Only one or two of them, however, discuss at any length either Sir John Gorst's statement or the debate which followed it.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE recently asked in the House whether any recognition had been made of the loyal and patriotic action of the Maharaja of Mysore in offering to aid in the defence of the Indian Empire. Sir John Gorst replied that no doubt the aid which it was reported the Maharaja of Mysore had proposed to give towards the defence of India would be suitably recognised by the Government of India.

REPLYING to Sir Roper Lethbridge Sir John Gorst has stated that the construction of the proposed Bengal-Assam Railway is a matter still under the consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. No returns on the subject were available, but any information that was required might be found in the annual reports of the Director General of Railways which had been laid before the Parliament.

OFFICIAL LITIGATION IN BENGAL.—There were altogether 454 suits in the various courts of Bengal in which the Local Government was a party during the year 1889-90. Of these 348 were decided in favour of the Government, 58 against it, while the rest were compromised. Only one suit of importance was decided against the Government, and in that the question at issue was the rather intricate one of the reformation of diluviated land. The decrees recovered amounted to Rs. 55,247, but of this sum only Rs. 11, 659 was recovered, and a large portion of the balance will have to be written off. The Court of Wards was involved in 700 suits, of which 584 were successful, 62 unsuccessful and the rest compromised. The decress obtained amounted to more than eleven lakhs of rupees, of which only some two lakhs were realised. Recent collections on the Burdwan Raj estate are encouraging, but a very large balance is still due on the Tikari estate.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Peshawar on the 27th of August at 9-45 A. M. lasting for about four seconds. It split open the main road inside the Fort in one part, and burst a water-pipe immediately below the opening.

Tuesday, 2nd September.

THE *Sind Gazette* states :—"We do not know if any date has yet been assigned for further inquiry into the defamation case against the editor and publisher of the *Phœnix* newspaper in respect of an alleged libel on Dr. Corkery, the Superintendent of the Shikarpur Jail. But in the interests of the public, as well as those of all parties to the case, it is obviously advisable that the matter should be cleared up without undue delay. As things stand, the charge imputed against Dr. Corkery, one partically of hushing up a murder in the jail stands alike unproved and unrebutted. And the person who brought the charge, if it was false, is unpunished, and at liberty to urge that his statements must be held to be substantiated if they are not proved to be false. The opinion of the highest Judicial authority in the Province has been published and conclusive as to the necessity for further inquiry. All endeavours to interpose obstacles to a settlement of a question of great importance should be resisted by those responsible for the due administration of justice." The matter should certainly be enquired into.

THE Indian Post Office has a very large stock of 4½ anna envelopes for overland use. On the new rates being introduced, these envelopes will be sold at 2½ or 3 annas, as the case may be, with a new stamp printed over it.

THE offers of the smaller Native States in the Punjab to assist in the scheme for Imperial defence have been suitably acknowledged.

MR. GEORGE HAMNETT, formerly Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, is appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Hamnett is a Eurasian.

CHOLERA is decreasing at Jeddah, but is raging with great virulence at Yembo.

AN important memorandum is about to be published by the Punjab Chief Court in connection with its rulings bearing on the subject of agricultural indebtedness in that Province.

A REPORT is current in well-informed circles that the Duke of Connaught may yet return to India as Commander-in-Chief, after the expiration of Sir Frederick Roberts' two year's extension of office. "The Duke and Duchess," says an English journal, "both like India very much indeed, and are most anxious to return there."

A SERIES of observations for a hundred consecutive days has been made at the top of the Eiffel tower on the velocity of the wind. Speaking generally, the velocity at that elevation was three times in the average greater than nearer the ground. Much of the diminution of force and speed is no doubt due to the check given by houses and other objects near the surface of the earth. The observations present many curious details as to the variations at various times of the day and night, due to changes of temperature.

THE Bombay Corporation, at a recent meeting passed a resolution recording the opinion that legislation is required for the isolation of vagrant and homeless lepers ; that the powers already possessed by the Municipal executive, though useful so far as they go, require amplification and clearer definition, and it is essential that leprosy should be dealt with in a separate enactment; that the Corporation are of opinion that the question is urgent, and it is not desirable to defer it pending the settlement of any difficulty which may exist in regard to lepers who are not vagrants. The Corporation further are of opinion that any such enactment should provide for the segregation of sexes and of healthy children from leprous parents. These resolutions are to be forwarded to the Government.

THE proposed Zhob Expedition, a Quetta correspondent states, is to be undertaken, as it is reported that some Chiefs there have not yet tendered their submission, and it is not likely they will unless intimidated.

A COMMITTEE will probably be appointed shortly at Simla to consider the question of remounts for the native cavalry.

Wednesday, 3rd September.

ACCORDINGS to present arrangements, the Viceroy will arrive at Benares on the 4th December, and spend four days there before coming on to Calcutta.

THE Government of India is said to have decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the system of accounts and office arrangements generally on State Railways. The chief centres of inquiry will be Lahore, Lucknow and Calcutta.

"CARRIER SWALLOWS," instead of pigeons, have again been tested sucessfully at Roubaix by a trainer. Fifteen of the birds were given absolute freedom of wing for the first time. They flew in different directions, and in about twenty minutes one came back and perched on the trainer's outstretched finger. The others followed, and in half an hour every swallow was back. M. Desbouvrie, who trains these birds, is confident that in war time they would be ten times at least more useful than carrier pigeons, as they are more intelligent, fly higher, and can obtain their food while on the wing. As to the habit of the swallows flying south when the winter sets in in the northern climes, the experienced trainer is able to produce birds which he kept all through the most bitterly cold months of last year and this.

Woman tells an amusing story of her Majesty the Queen. "It appears that a certain high ecclesiastical dignitary at Windsor became convinced that our constitutional Sovereign needed a course of democratic reading in order to correct certain royalistic tendencies which he thought he had discovered in her. He accordingly suggested a perusal of Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty.' The Queen conscientiously complied, but after reading one or two chapters retired exhausted from the struggle—worsted, not so much by the subversive opinions of the new gospel, as by its exceeding ponderousness."

A telephone system, which enables drivers of two trains on the same track to communicate with each other, has been tried successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The telephone line consists of an iron-rod supported on insulators between the rails of the track. Each locomotive carries a telephone apparatus and a gong capable of being sounded by the current of the battery. When a driver wishes to communicate with another on a distant train he completes the circuit of the battery through the iron conductor and sounds the distance gong. The telephones are then brought into circuit, and the conversation takes place. A wire brush projecting under the locomotive makes the required contact with the conductors.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—"It is an open secret that the Simla Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Association are by no means satisfied with the action of the London Committee in burking the evidence of witnesses duly accredited from India : and hence their anxiety that the Government in any action they may contemplate on the report of the Parliamentary Committee should deal direct with men still engaged on active service. The managers of the movement 'at home' are on the pension list, and their aim was naturally mainly directed to securing the best terms for themselves in the matter of pension payments ; but the great body of the Uncovenanted Service are still engaged on duty in India and to them furlough pay and allowances, length of service qualifying for pension, &c., are almost as important as the pensions themselves. The dissatisfaction, therefore, with the action of the London Committee on certain points can be well understood, and utterance will, if we mistake not, be very shortly given to this in an unmistakeable way." Do what the Government will the grumblers of the Uncovenanted Service can never be satisfied.

THE last evidence to hand of the growth of Russian influence over Persia comes in the shape of a telegram in the *Ruski Invalid* from Askabad, describing how the Persian residents of that town presented an address to General Kuropatkin. After a preface of flowery compliments the address wound up with the inevitable request that the Askabad Persians desired to be made Russian subjects, and undertook, if that favour should be granted them, to become faithful subjects of the Czar. The General directed them to draw up a petition to that effect, and was good enough to promise them his support in attaining their desire.

Thursday, 4th September.

IT is satisfactory to learn that there has been a general increase during the present year in the trade of Bengal with Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim. The exceptional figures of 1887-88, however, were not reached by 6·89 per cent. The most marked improvement is in the Bhutan trade: in Nepal there has been an increase of 8 03 per cent, and in Sikkim there are substantial proofs of recovery after the serious interruptions of last year.

MOSQUITOES are no doubt most unpleasant and annoying companions, and the suffering and irritation caused by their bites are often really great. It is, however, rather unusual to hear of a person losing his life from mosquito bites, as was recently the case in Canada. The victim was a man twenty-three years of age, by calling a cook. It appears that he was about returning from his employment one day by train, as he usually did, but, feeling a little out of sorts, he altered his mind and determined to do the distance on foot, thinking a walk in the country would be good for him. He was heard of no more for five days, when, by the merest chance, he was discovered near a railway station, to which almost in a dying condition, he had managed to drag himself. His own family, it is related, were scarcely able to recognise him save by the clothes he wore, so frightfully was he disfigured by mosquito bites. From the little he was able to say it seems that, feeling fatigued whilst walking along a country road on his way home, he laid down, he was attacked by an army of mosquitoes, the pain and irritation caused by the sudden attack being so great that he believed he fainted. In any case, he must have remained where he was nearly five days. So serious were the stings he had received that, in spite of medical care, he died.

MOST Russian newspapers keep "a man of straw" as responsible editor. In return for the use of his name he draws a salary of about £200 a year. In the event of a prosecution, the man of straw has to "stand fire." If the judgment is against the paper, he has to go to prison. Some time ago the man of straw of the *Novoe Vremya* was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. This was the first piece of work he had done for some years, although he had been regularly drawing his salary all the time.

AN American writer in *Harper's Magazine* gives a sad account of what he alleges he saw in England of drinking by women. The bar-rooms, he says, are often as well patronised by women as by men. In the fine houses into which he was invited he also found the women drinking. At one country house, when the ladies returned from a dance, only one declined to take something, and that lady afterwards called to her father to bring upstairs a "glass of toddy." He has been unfortunate in his experiences of better-class houses, in which certainly one is often struck with the number of ladies who drink water only. But that there is a great amount of drinking among English women cannot be denied. Grocers' licenses are largely responsible for this, but not entirely, as women of the poorer and lower middle class go into public-houses with little appearance of shame. Old men aver that this is a thing which they never saw in their youth.

Blackwood for August contains a paper on Bimetallism. Mr. Herbert C. Gibbs, the writer, says:—"The Battle of the Standard has now become a real conflict. The recent debates in the British Parliament and United States Senate and House of Representatives show the importance of the subject, and the advanced position it now occupies is a sufficient justification for keeping the question before the public eye. The recent telegrams from the United States make it pretty clear, that this country will be called upon at an early date to determine whether, by standing aloof, they shall discourage the efforts that are being made to secure a common monetary standard for the world's commerce, or whether, by endeavouring to arrive at a common understanding with the other great Powers, they shall promote an enduring settlement of what has always been a source of disturbance to trade—in other words, whether Great Britain shall be an element of weakness or of strength, in settling what is to her, above all other nations, a question of the deepest importance."

THE Amir has been officially thanked by the Government of India for the action he took in punishing the Mohmands who opposed the Kabul River railway survey party.

DURING the Viceroy's stay at Agra a durbar on a large scale will be held, probably on the second day of his visit. At Ajmere His Excellency will receive the Chiefs of Rajputana: but no formal durbar will take place.

Friday, 5th September.

THE vacuum brake experiments continue in full force in the Sukkur workshops, but seem to be as yet inconclusive. In connection with the automatic brake, a correspondent says that the automatic coupling, invented by one of the English fitters, might be simultaneously utilised in the interest of public safety and economy.

THE full text of Maharaja Dhulip Sing's pardon has now been published. The Maharaja wrote to her Majesty's Secretary of State:

'My Lord,—I write to express my great regret for my past conduct towards her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and I humbly ask her Majesty to pardon me, and I trust entirely to the clemency of the Queen. Should her Majesty grant me pardon, I promise obedience to her wishes for the future.'

From the Secretary of State, dated 1st August.

'Your Highness,—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your Highness' letter of 27th July, in which you express your great regret for your past conduct towards the Queen-Empress of India and promise obedience for the future, and throw yourself entirely upon the clemency of her Majesty. I am now commanded to inform you that on the understanding that henceforward your Highness will remain obedient to the Queen-Empress of India, and will regulate your movements in conformity with the instructions that may be issued to you by her Government, her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, has been graciously pleased to accord to you the pardon that you have sought.—(Signed) Cross.'

From Victor Dhulip Singh, Paris, 3rd August.

'My Lord,—I am directed by my father the Maharaja Dhulip Singh, to write and acknowledge the receipt of your letter containing the gracious pardon of her Majesty the Queen, and to say that he is unable to write himself, being at present forbidden to do so by the Doctor, and that he will write as soon as he is able to express himself his thankfulness and satisfaction.—(Signed) Victor Dhulip Singh.'

THE *Hong Kong Daily Press* thus compares the position of the Emperor of China with that of Emperors and Kings of other countries:—"In no other country of the Orient is the monarch still secluded from the gaze of his people, cooped up a virtual prisoner of State in the palace walls; a despot supreme in the harem, yet a veritable puppet in the hands of intriguing eunuchs and ambitious Ministers. The Shah of Persia makes his periodical journeys abroad, shows his royal person to his subjects, and rules as well as reigns. The Ameer is a real potentate in Cabul, and makes himself known and feared. The Mikado of Japan is no longer a lay figure immured in stately splendour at Oyoto, but a reigning entity, whose features are familiar to the lowest classes of the people, and whose consort is beloved for good works and kindly charities. The King of Siam goes fearlessly and freely to visit other countries, and drives and walks about his capital with no more pomp and circumstance than the princes or nobles of the land. Even the Korean monarch is more readily accessible than the 'Son of Heaven,' whose Ministers and Council still enforce the seclusion which they fondly imagine invests his person with a sanctity and a mystery which awe the outside people into respect for the supremacy of the Dragon Throne.

"IT cannot be supposed for a moment that the young Emperor is satisfied with this restriction on his movements. It irked his predecessor so much that he broke bounds, and secretly fled to Tiantsin to see something of the great world of so big a portion of which he was the nominal lord and master. That little excursion, according to all accounts, cost him his life as well as his crown. Official report says he contracted small-pox and died a victim to that loathsome disease; rumour has it that he was secretly poisoned as an intractable puppet. Whether the young Kwong Su will take warning by the fate of Tung Chi, and forego the dangerous experiment of trying to taste forbidden delights remains to be seen; but so far at all events he has not broken loose. He is said to be petulant and wilful, but is probably the more easily led. The Ministers steadily declined on the flimsiest pretexts, to admit the Foreign Representatives to audience with the Emperor, and they deny all communication between His Majesty and other royal and imperial personages. The only influential official who was at all likely to be in favour of the emancipation of the Emperor from Palace tutelage, the Marquis Tseng, is dead, and it is to be feared that there is little chance of any high mandarin coming forward to propose such a measure."

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Saturday, 6th September.

SIMILAR difficulties to those which led to the recent meeting of Calcutta import merchants have been experienced at Bombay also. The *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"The Native piece-goods dealers in Bombay have followed the example that was set by the European importers in Calcutta the other day, by meeting to devise ways and means of dealing with the difficulties of the situation brought about by the rise in exchange. At Calcutta a Committee was formed to see if a common line of action could be resolved upon though apparently without much hope in the result, as it was recognised that the interests of the whole trade were not identical. The Bombay traders seem to have been even more impressed with that fact, for the the importer who, has bought at a high rate of exchange obviously does not take the same view of the situation as his neighbour who has held throughout the rains large stocks bought when the rupee had scarcely got beyond 1*s* 5*d*. This fact seems to have proved fatal to unanimity, and after a fruitless discussion the meeting adjourned *sine die*. It is thought that the Diwali will clear up the air somewhat, though not in the way that some the less fortunate dealers will have occasion to rejoice at."

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram, the Czarewitch is expected to arrive at Bombay about the end of November. No official programme has been drawn up for his reception, as it is not yet known whether he will visit India officially or as an ordinary tourist. However, it is practically certain that he will be the Viceroy's guest at Calcutta.

THE Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department at a meeting held at Simla on Tuesday last passed the following resolutions: The Committee noted that the scope of the recent Parliamentary enquiry did not embrace the special case of the Civil Engineers, but that the report was satisfactory in so far as it recommended the removal of some distinctions drawn between different civil sections of the department. The meeting proposed that the Civil Engineers' Association should press their claim as heretofore, and recorded its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Greig, the London agent.

THE civil case against the Mohunt of Tarkeshur, has, we hear, been hushed up by the Mohunt himself on payment of a large sum of money to the plaintiff. The case has been going on for the last fortnight in the Serampore Civil Court, and the bone of contention of the plaintiff was to have it declared by a decree of the Court that the public had a right to worship the god at all hours of the day in the temple without payment of anything except what everyone gave according to his free will.

THE Nizam has a claim of 40 lacs of rupees against Sirdar Abdul Huq, who refuses to pay the whole of the amount. The matter is to be settled in a Civil Court.

THE effect of the reorganization of N. W. P. and Oudh will be that the Executive Branch will lose two Commissionerships and a Deputy Commissionership, while the Judicial Branch will gain three Judgeships.

IN the Punjab, there was an actual decrease of over fourteen thousand suits, or more than five per cent. on the figures of the previous year.

LORD Dufferin is in Italy. He has had an interview with King Humbert, and is at present staying with Signor Crispi, at the latter's country residence near Naples. It is whispered that negotiations are in progress upon the African question and the Triple Alliance.

ON Monday last, the Laltakuri embankment was breached near Arijpore. The first rush of water near the breach was tremendous. The breach measured about 200 feet in width. The entire District of Murshidabad is under water. Bazars are now being held in boats Some of the two-storied *Pucca* buildings in Azimgunge have been partially submerged Great distress prevails among the poor people. The Murshidabad Association ought to raise money by public subscription to relieve the distress of the people.

IT appears that there was a mutiny among the students of the Free Church College at Chinsurah lately, in consequence of the dismissal of one of the Indian Professors, whose cause they espoused. Their remonstrances having failed to move the Principal to restore the dismissed Professor, the students of the College classes became very rowdy, threw down their books insulted their Professors and in a body walked out of their class rooms. After absenting themselves for four days, they sought re-admission but the Principal refused to re admit the ring leaders under any circumstances, and the others only on the payment of a penalty of five rupees each.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(Session 1890 91.)

Lecture by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the 8*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Small Oscillations of an Elastic Solid.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 9*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Expansion by Heat.

Lecture by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Physical Optics: Theory of Reflexion.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Dispersion of Light by Prisms. Theory of Colour.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 6th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

Monday, September 8, 1890.

THE UNCOVENANTED GRIEVANCES.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider and report on the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money and their home and pension rules, have submitted their report, and, in one respect at least, action has already been taken upon it. The report is an exceedingly simple document. It runs as follows:—"Your Committee have heard evidence, and have agreed to the following resolutions. The Committee are of opinion—(1) That the unforeseen change in the relative value of gold and silver money affords equitable grounds for the re-adjustment of the pensions of Uncovenanted Civil Servants resident in the United Kingdom. (2) That a minimum rate of exchange for payment of pensions should be fixed by the Government. (3) That the minimum rate shall be one shilling and nine pence to the rupee. (4) That no distinction in the furlough and pension rules should be made between Europeans and Natives of India. (5) That some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension. (6) That pensionable service should commence at the age of twenty. Your Committee are further of opinion that the greater part of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service in India is due to the ambiguity in which the terms of service have from time to time been stated, and recommend that in future there shall be as nearly as possible a uniform scheme which shall explicitly describe the terms of furlough and pension. Your Committee have had their attention called to the obstacles in taking furlough arising from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay and they recommend this matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council."

In framing their report, the Committee seem to have acted upon the wise maxim which tells a judge to give no reasons for his decision. This was certainly the safest and best course open to the Committee. Indeed, if they had proceeded to give reasons for their decision, they would have been placed in a most awkward position in defending their principal recommendation. The claim advanced by the European members of the Uncovenanted Service was that, according to the terms of their contract, they were fairly entitled to have their pensions paid in sterling. They were so thoroughly conscious of the untenableness of the position taken up by them that when Sir John Gorst, under the instructions of his chief, called upon them to institute a test case against the Secretary of State in the law courts for breach of contract, and offered to give them every possible facility for the prosecution of the same, they declined the offer. They knew very well that if they resorted to the law courts, their case would not have a leg to stand upon. They, therefore, determined to gain their object by securing the sympathy and support of the House of Commons; and they have at last achieved success The issue, which the Select Committee of the House appointed to consider and report on the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money came to, was, whether the European members of that service were entitled to have their pensions paid in sterling. The Committee do not discuss this important question in their report, they do not express any opinion upon it. Without giving any reasons whatever they were pleased to hold that the unforeseen change in the relative value of gold and silver money affords equitable grounds for the re-adjustment of the pensions of Uncovenanted Civil Servants resident in the United Kingdom; that a minimum of exchange for the payment of pensions should be fixed by the Government; and that the minimum rate shall be one shilling and nine pence. This decision, to say the least, is quite arbitrary. The European Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the Government of India are either entitled to have their pensions paid in sterling or not. If they are entitled, they should be placed on a footing of equality with the members of the Covenanted Civil Service in this matter. If they are not so entitled, their pensions ought to be paid in rupees as it has been hitherto done. But the Committee in the plenitude of their wisdom and in their anxiety to do something for the European Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the cost of the helpless and voiceless Indian tax-payer, avoided the real point at issue and arrived at an arbitrary decision. It is true that as exchange has now very nearly approached one shilling and nine pence the decision of the Committee will not materially affect the tax-payer; but the question is one of principle. For aught we know to the contrary, exchange may again fall to one shilling and four pence as it did last year, and then the Indian revenues will have to suffer a heavy loss. By what process of reasoning the Committee arrived at the conclusion that the pensions of the Uncovenanted European servants of the Government of India should be paid at the minimum rate of one shilling and nine pence we are entirely at a loss to understand. Their intention as explained to the Committee by their spokesman, Mr. Edward Jenkins, was that their pensions should not be paid according to such a fluctuating currency as the rupee currency of India, and it was urged that that contention was supported by the argument that pension is really deferred pay. When Mr. Jenkins made this statement before the Committee he conveniently ignored or overlooked the fact that his clients had entered the service of the Government of India with their eyes open, and that they could not now raise new questions and demand fresh concessions. In considering this matter, it should be carefully borne in mind that under the old rules the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the Government of India could not draw their pensions in England. When they retired from the service and went home they had to employ an agent in this country to draw and remit their pensions. This state of things undoubtedly involved a hardship, and the Government rightly determined to remedy it. Accordingly, the revised rules which came into operation in 1863 gave the Uncovenanted servants the option of drawing their pensions in England. When, however, this concession was made to them, they were distinctly given to understand that their pensions would be paid according to the official rate of exchange. The arrangement thus made was accepted by the Uncovenanted service. In 1873 when the value of silver began to fall an attempt was made to secure payment of pensions in sterling. But the Duke of Argyle, who was then Secretary of State for India, was a strong man. His Grace stood firm and declined to re-open the question. Mr. Jenkins, in his evidence before the Committee, distinctly admitted that his clients did not contend that in their agreement with the Secretary of State they have stipulated for, or have any legal right to, a certain pension. It is, however, urged that they had an equitable right—a moral claim, inasmuch as during the whole of the period the Government of India was in the hands of the East India Company the pensions were settled with their servants in sterling. This argument loses all force when it is borne in mind that in 1863 the Uncovenanted Civil Servants were, as we have shown, distinctly given to understand that if they drew their pensions in England, the payments would be made according to the official rate of exchange.

The other recommendations made by the Committee have our hearty support. They deserve our sincerest and warmest thanks for laying down the principle that no distinction in the furlough and pension rules should be made between the European and Indian members of the Uncovenanted Service. The wisdom of this recommendation will be recognised by all right-minded persons, as it is based on the dictates of justice and fair play. Any invidious distinction made between the European and Native servants of Government cannot fail to produce a very bad effect on the people of the country. It is also very desirable that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service towards pension, as has been recommended by the Committee. The existing rate which excludes the period of furlough from being counted as service for pension prevents Government servants from taking it even when they absolutely stand in need of rest and relaxation. We also strongly approve the Committee's proposal that pensionable service should commence at the age of twenty. The clause in the present rules which lays down that no service below the age of twenty-two shall count towards pension is utterly meaningless and causes much unnecessary hardship.

THE *FINALE* OF THE CAWNPORE ASSAULT CASE.

We stated in our issue of the 18th ultimo that as Pandit Hriday Narayan and his friends were not satisfied with the finding of Mr. Harrington, the Commissioner of Allahabad, in the Cawnpore Assault Case, and had, therefore, again memorialised Sir Auckland Colvin on the subject, there was a chance of the enquiry being re-opened. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was asked to appoint a mixed commission to investigate into the whole affair. It will be remembered that there was an understanding between Mr. Harrington and Pandit Hriday Narayan and his friends that the latter would take some definite steps within the 15th of August. They were given the option of either instituting a case in the Criminal court, or of memorialising the Government for a mixed commission. Pandit Hriday Narayan and his friends chose the latter course and prayed for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the conduct of the Magistrate and the Police—the Magistrate for having refused to entertain the complaint of Pandit Hirday Narayan and the Police for having instigated the assault against him.

Now, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the prayer of the memorialists was a perfectly reasonable one, as the investigation made by Mr. Harrington was nothing better than a farce. The reader will recollect that when Pandit Prithvinath and other *Raises* of Cawnpore sent their first telegram to Sir Auckland Colvin, His Honor called upon the Commissioner of Allahabad for a report on the facts of the case. Mr. Harrington did not then think it necessary even to visit Cawnpore and hold a local investigation. He framed his report on the basis of a memorandum which had been furnished to him by Mr. Wright, the District Magistrate. Pandit Prithvinath and others having naturally protested against this course and memoralised the Lieutenant-Goveenor, His Honor suggested to Mr. Harrington the desirability of making a local investigation. The Commissioner, accordingly, visited Cawnpore for holding an enquiry; but as his mind had from the beginning been made up, the enquiry was necessarily a farce. Mr. Harrington had written to the Magistrate that he would try two issues—namely (1) whether Mr. Wright acted improperly and illegally in not taking certain action in being informed of the assault which had been committed on Pandit Hriday Narayan; and (2) whether the Police instigated the assault. The charge against the Police was of a grave nature. The man who assaulted Pandit Hriday Narayan was a common *budmash*, and the allegation was that he had been instigated by the Inspector in charge of the city Police to commit the assault. When, Mr. Har-

rington went to Cawnpore and commenced the enquiry, he declined to go into the second issue. He held that it would not be desirable for him to take up the second branch of complaint. As the main grievance of Pandit Hriday Narayan and his friends was against the Police, this decision of the Commissioner greatly surprised and disappointed them. They had from the beginning stated plainly that the Magistrate was in no way accessory to the assault. The charge against him was not of a grave nature. It was simply that he had refused to entertain Pandit Hriday Narayan's complaint when the latter appeared before him immediately after the assault. Mr. Harrington's finding on this point was that the Pandit and his supporters visited the Magistrate's Court in an *informal and excited way*, either without any idea of making a formal complaint at that time, or as the result of a conspiracy to try to get the Magistrate into trouble by deliberately making what might be represented as a "complaint" in such a way that the Magistrate would be certain to treat it as no complaint in any legal sense, and thereby would give an opportunity for attacking him on the very ground that was subsequently adopted. That the position taken up by Mr. Harrington is quite untenable has been established conclusively in the third Memorial which Pandit Hriday Narayan and his supporters submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor. They say:—"Referring only to those facts which came out in the statements of Pandit Hirday Narayan and Mr. Wright, we proceed to show how defective the Commissioner's reasoning proves itself to be. The whole of the Commissioner's argument is based upon the most fallacious presumptions so far-fetched in character as to be pronounced absurd, if they came from any other source. For the purposes of his first conclusion the Commissioner assumes that Pandit Hriday Narayan and the supporters who accompanied him on the morning of the assault at the time he went to the Magistrate (most of them being respectable pleaders) did not know the legal definition of the term 'complaint.' If this fact be not presumed there is nothing to support his conclusion. How can a pleader complainant and his brothers be reasonably said to appear before a District Magistrate (having jurisdiction and as such authorised to take cognisance of any offence whatsoever, whether cognisable or non-cognisable, merely on verbal representations) in *an informal way*, without any idea of making a formal complaint under the circumstances admitted by Mr. Wright? It seems a misuse of language to call this mode of appearance informal." Then, as regards the Commissioner's view that the appearance of Pandit Hriday Narayan and his supporters before the Magistrate on the morning of the assault was the result of a conspiracy to try to get Mr. Wright into trouble, this is nothing more than a gratuitously evolved hypothesis. The conspiracy referred to was merely a consultation among Vakils which took place in the chambers of their leader, Lala Shamlal, previously to Pandit Hriday Narayan's appearance before the Magistrate. The Commissioner has expressed himself very strongly on this point. He does not look upon the meeting as one held *bona fide*. He assumes that it was intended to get Mr. Wright into trouble by deliberately making what might be represented as a "complaint" in such a way that the Magistrate would be almost certain to treat it as no "complaint." But the assumption is utterly groundless as Pandit Hriday Narayan and his friends have conclusively shown in their third Memorial.

In these circumstances, we are strongly of opinion that Sir Auckland Colvin should have granted the prayer of the Memorialists for an impartial investigation by a commission. But His Honor has not thought it fit to adopt this course. In the Government Resolution embodying his decision we read:—"The Lieutenant-Governor, after reading the Memorial now submitted, is of opinion that there is no ground whatever for further action on the part of Government in this matter. In Sir Auckland Colvin's judgment, which has been formed not merely on the results of the enquiry of the Commissioner of Allahabad, but on the presentment of the case at various times by the Memorialists themselves, it is abundantly clear that a local incident of no public importance has been unduly magnified by the Memorialists into a case of exceptional significance and of general interest. No necessity existed in the commencement for claiming the executive interference of the Government, still less is it needful now that the Government should order an enquiry into the several circumstances alleged. Mr. Wright, the District Magistrate, exercised only with regard to Pandit Hriday Narayan a discretion undoubtedly vested in him by law, and it is neither, in the Lieutenant-Governor's competence, nor is convenient, that he should question or discuss Mr. Wright's action as a Magistrate in that respect." Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Wright, in refusing to entertain Pandit Hriday Narayan's complaint, exercised a discretion vested in him by law, we must not forget that no enquiry has yet been made into the allegations made against the Police. Mr. Harrington after having written to the Magistrate that he would try two issues, declined to go into the second branch of the case; and so the memorialists have very good grounds for complaint. We yet hope that Sir Auckland Colvin will direct an investigation into the conduct of the Police by an unbiassed officer whose finding may command the confidence of the public.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

On the 30th of July last a complimentary dinner was given at the Northbrook Club to the successful Indian competitors at the Civil Service examination. The names of these gentlemen, as the reader knows, are Satis Chunder Mookerjee, Arabinda Acroyd Ghose, Gobind Dina Nath Mudgarkur, Mahomed Yussuf and Mahi Mohan Ghose. Mr. I. A. Ezechiel, another successful competitor, who proceeded to England from Poona, was invited; but he and Mr. A. C. Ghose were unavoidably absent. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* has given an excellent account of this most interesting festive gathering. The company, we are told, numbered fifty and included some of the most distinguished retired Anglo-Indians. There can be no doubt that the high honour which the Northbrook Club paid to the young Indian gentlemen, who have recently passed the Civil Service examination was well deserved. This is the first time in the history of British rule in this country that so many as five children of the soil have in one single year succeeded, in spite of numerous disadvantages and difficulties in fighting their way to the heaven-born service. In 1869 the number of successful Indian competitors at the Civil Service examination was four, and this has hitherto been the largest number in any single year. But the record of 1869, glorious as it was, has been beaten by that of the current year. The total number of candidates who competed for the forty-five places in June last was 214—a fact which clearly shows that the Indian candidates have been extraordinarily successful.

Lord Northbrook, who presided at the dinner, proposed the health of "the Guests" in an able and thoughful speech. His Lordship pertinently observed at the outest that the Northbrook Club had entertanied Viceroys, Governors, distinguished Indian gentlemen like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and eminent Anglo-Indian administrators on their appointment to important offices under the Crown in different parts of the world. All sensible persons will agree with Lord Northbrook that no previous dinner given by the Club had been so interesting as the one under notice. The occasion was, indeed, a unique one altogether, and possessed an interest of its own. The Chairman reminded his hearers that three of the guests came from the great Province of Bengal, one was a Mahratta from Bombay, and the fifth Mr. Mahomed Yusuff was an inhabitant of Berar. Lord Northbrook offered to these gentlemen his most hearty congratulations not only on account of their superior intellectual attainments, but on the self-control and the steady application to work, which they must have shown to achieve success in such a difficult examination. His Lordship then stated on the authority of the Civil Service Commissioners that the number of successful Indian competitors this year, six, including Mr. Ezechiel, was just half of the total for the past decade. The significance of this fact cannot be over-estimated. When Lord Salisbury, in the plenitude of his wisdom, reduced the maximum limit of age for admission to the Civil Service examination from 21 to 19 years, the Natives of India educated in their own country were practically shut out from that coveted service. The *locale* of the competitive list has from the beginning operated to all intents and purposes as a bar to the appearance of Indian candidates, who are required to make large sacrifices by expatriating themselves from their own country, tearing family ties, subordinating religious feelings, incurring heavy expense and other disadvantages for the sake of mere chance of success in a hard competition to obtain a certificate for service in their own father-land. And their difficulties, grave as these have always been, were greatly aggravated by the gradual reduction of the maximum limit of age from 23 to 19 years. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that in the decade following the adoption of Lord Salisbury's Regulations which came into force in 1878, only six Indian candidates should have been able to qualify themselves for admission to the heaven-born service. The success of as many as six Indian competitors this year is due to the fact that these young men were practically educated in England—a condition which cannot generally be fulfilled.

The Northbrook Club, as the reader knows, has been established for the purpose of bringing together, as much as possible, Indian and English gentlemen on a footing of equality. As Lord Northbrook remarked with perfect justice, nothing was more calculated to promote that noble object than the introduction of natives to the great and glorious Civil Service of India. His Lordship then proceeded to show that it was a mistake to suppose that the Civil Service was opposed to the interests of the Indian people. He pointed out that their main occupation is agricultural; and *that good Government in India depends principally upon a moderate and seasonable settlement of the land revenue.* We hope very earnestly that all Indian administrators will bear this great and important truth in mind. They cannot too carefully remember that, as the people of India for the most part depend upon the produce of the soil for their livelihood, the condition on which the land-tax is regulated materially affects the agricultural industry of the country. Experience has conclusively shown that the system of periodical revision of land revenue assessments which prevails in throughout India, with the exception of Bengal and the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces and Madras, has discouraging and demoralising effects upon the cultivators of the soil, and tends to clog the springs of industry. The result is that the vast majority of the agricultural population in this country generally live from hand to mouth, and have scarcely any resources beyond the current harvest. Lord Northbrook has, therefore, done an important public service by reminding Indian administrators that good Government in this country depends principally upon a moderate and reasonable assessment of the land-tax. This dinner, His Lordship said, had led him to think a great deal of the extraordinary progress made by India in his life-time. He rightly observed that people in England do not realise the shortness of time in which these changes have been brought about, nor the tremendous responsibilities that they have assumed by undertaking the Government of India. After referring briefly to the benefits which British rule has conferred on India, Lord Northbrook deprecated the views of those who desire to advance too rapidly in the introduction of improvements in this country. His Lordship remarked:—"I have always been as regards India a strong conservative. I have always been of opinion that the advance of India should be slow, gradual and cautious, and that we ought to take the greatest pains not to go against the feelings and in some cases even the prejudices of the mass of the people." In fact, Lord Northbrook said that, in his opinion, Indian statesmen take *festina lente* as their motto. This is exactly our view, the soundness of which will be generally admitted by all moderate and cautious men in this country. Such men will heartily approve the principle of

advancing slowly; but the policy of retrogression and repression, which has of late marked the course of affairs in India cannot be too deeply deplored. Indian administrators should never forget what Sir Thomas Munro pointed out in 1824 that liberal treatment has always been found the most effectual way of elevating the character of every people, and that it would produce a similar effect on the people of India.

INDIA OFFICE *versus* WAR OFFICE.

WE have shown in a recent issue that the military expenditure of India absorbs nearly one-half of her entire net revenue; that the cost of the army has of late years shown a tendency to rise; and that the chief cause of our excessively heavy military charges is the partnership in army matters which has been established between England and India. It is notorious that India was compelled against her wish to join the partnership, and she is forced to continue it whether she desires to do so or not. In 1861 the English and Indian armies were amalgamated in direct opposition to the strongly-expressed remonstrances of Lord Canning, who was then Viceroy, and of almost every Indian statesman of authority and experience, and in spite of the unanimous objections of the Council of the Secretary of State. Not only has India been compelled to enter into partnership with England in army matters, but the partnership having been once a established, she is obliged to contribute her share towards the expenses of many costly arrangements, as to the adoption of which she is not even consulted. It has been repeatedly proved that, although the system of short service may be a good arrangement for England, it is not calculated to promote either the economy or the efficiency of the military organisations of India. But the interests of India in this matter were so entirely ignored or overlooked by the English Government that when the short service system was adopted, those who were responsible for the Government of India were not even consulted.

There can be no doubt whatever that if India were again permitted to recruit for herself and maintain local European troops as she did in the days of the East India Company, her military expenditure might be materially reduced without impairing the efficiency of her army in the slightest degree. But when it is pointed out how costly to her in various ways is the partnership which has been established between her and England, it is urged by the defenders of the existing arrangement that the general interests of the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire make the maintenance of this partnership absolutely necessary. We are not now going to discuss the large question whether Imperial considerations stand in the way of India having again a separate European army of her own as she had in the days of the Company. But every right-minded person will admit that, if for Imperial reasons it is necessary to make India compulsorily share in the costly military organisation of England every possible care ought to be taken not to throw upon her any charge which she would not have to bear if she were allowed to obtain recruits on her own terms, and make her own arrangements with the officers she employed. But how does the matter really stand? The late lamented Mr. Fawcett has satisfactorily answered this important question. He says: "There is too much ground for the suspicion that an exactly opposite course is now often followed, for facts may be mentioned which seem to show that the large amount which India in some instances pays diminishes the amount which England would otherwise have to give for services which she receives." Thus, before a Committee of the House of Commons sat in 1877, it was stated that although the pay of the private soldier and the non-commssioned officer is the same in India as in England, yet the commissioned officers are much more highly paid when serving in the former country than in the latter. An official return was laid before the Committee by which it was shown that the pay of officers of the higher ranks is at least three times as much in India as in England. The unhealthiness of the Indian climate cannot be pleaded as a sufficient excuse why this higher rate of pay should be given to officers of the English army serving in India; the climate is not worse for them than it is for the private soldier or the non-commissioned officer, and their pay is the same in India as in England. India is not a worse place for an English officer to live in than Sierra Leone or Canton; if he is stationed at these places his pay is provided by the English tax-payer, and the amount he receives is almost precisely the same as if he were serving in England. Then the amount which India has annually to spend in non-effective army charges is a large item in her military expenditure. Under the present system India is made to bear every charge that can, on some pretext or other, be thrown upon her. As a matter of fact, experience has conclusively shown that in regard to the army as in other respects, when the respective financial interests of England and India are in question, sufficient care is not taken to give adequate protection to India.

Nor is this all. The English War office also makes exorbitant charges for military stores upon the Government of India. A dispute on this subject has been going on between the War Office and the India Office for nearly 20 years. Last year a proposal was made to submit it to arbitration, but the War Office did not accept the proposal. Mr. Bradlaugh, in his place in the House of Commons, has done good service by drawing public attention to this matter. On July 22nd, in Committee of Supply on the War Office Vote, the "member for India" attacked, Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary for War, for having refused to submit to arbitration the dispute with the India Office. Mr. Stanhope made an attempt to stifle discussion by urging that Mr Bradlaugh was out of order; but Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of Committees, ruled that the subject was debatable upon the War Office Vote. Mr. Bradlaugh then asked the War Secretary for an assurance that the matter should be dealt with by arbitration during the next six months. He said:—"There is a real grievance, a *bona fide* case on which the opinion of the Committee will be sought. The auditor of the India Office has reported directly against the War Office, and I shall have to appeal to the Under-Secretary for India to place before the Committee the written opinion of the auditor on the subject. If the Secretary for War will not say that the matter shall be submitted for arbitration it will be my duty to submit the whole case to the Committee, and if necessary to move a reduction of the vote. It is really a grave matter, and will entail the production of a large amount of deal." Mr. Stanhope at first gave an evasive answer. He alleged that there were a number of outstanding questions between the War Office and the India Office; and that the Cabinet was perfectly competent to decide such questions. This answer, as might be expected, did not satisfy Mr. Bradlaugh. He returned to the charge and appealed to Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House, to say whether the Cabinet wished to force a debate on the debate. Mr. Bradlaugh pertinently asked —"What reason can there be for not submitting this to some arbitration? * * * What is the claim? It is one rightly or wrongly made that the War Office has been overcharging the Government of India. I do not wish to ask the Committee to express any opinion on that, but I shall ask them to do so if I do not get an assurance that this matter will be made the subject of an investigation. I ask for an assurance that there will be some kind of arbitration so that there may be no need for me to ask the Committee for an opinion on details on which they must be imperfectly informed." Mr. Stanhope emphatically declined to admit that anything unjust had taken place and asserted that the War Office had been too indulgent. He gave his version of the dispute in the following words:—"All this has arisen because last year the Indian Government were treated very leniently, and were not charged the full value for the stores. As, however, there appears to be a difference between the two departments, the Government will undertake that it shall be looked into and settled." Mr. Bradlaugh then rightly enquired whether arbitration would be resorted to in the event of the two departments not coming to an agreement. Mr. Stanhope still stoutly maintained the position taken up by him and urged that the Government must settle their own affairs. At this stage, Mr. Smith came forward and gave an undertaking on behalf of the War Office and the Government "that a fair settlement of this case shall be arrived at between the two departments. There shall be an inquiry and a settlement." Mr. Bradlaugh was satisfied with the assurance given by the leader of the House, and declined that if no settlement should be arrived at by some investigation, he would avail himself of the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject before the House next session. Unless the House of Commons should take sufficient care to give adequate protection to India when the respective financial interests of England and India are in question there is no hope of justice being done to the voiceless and helpless Indian tax-payer.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE numerous friends and admirers of Sir John Edgar will be glad to learn that he is in excellent health, and that he is expected to return to Calcutta by the middle of November next.

WE are glad to hear that the term of service of Babu Ramgati Mukerji, the manager of the Nulhatty State Railway, has been extended, and that he will not retire from service till November next.

THERE was a stormy meeting of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University on Saturday last. We regret to learn that the sentence of disaffiliation against Ripon College has practically been confirmed. The sentence will take effect on the 1st of October and last till the 31st of May next. We feel greatly disappointed at this decision. It will be received by the public with a sense of amazement. Let us see now how the Senate will deal with this question, and maintain its own authority. We are very sorry that there should be a strong difference of opinion between the Senate and its Executive Committee, the Syndicate, in this matter. It looks as if a crisis has arrived in the history of the University. Well, let us hope that good will come out of evil.

STRONG tides in the Hughly continued the whole of the last week, though towards the end there was a little abatement. The result was a number of serious accidents in the river, which, however, were happily not attended with any loss of life. The bridge was absolutely impassable at certain hours of the day during high tide and river traffic in general had to be very cautious.

A FEATURE of the punishments awarded in the September Criminal Sessions of the High Court to old criminal offenders is addition of whipping to rigorous imprisonment. We do not know if this is in pursuance of the new policy of administration of justice enunciated by the Government of India. Thirty stripes each were ordered in two cases in which the substantial punishment was rigorous imprisonment for 3 and 5 years respectively.

A LONDON telegram states that the Baronetcy of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit has been officially announced. The Baronetcy passes to the second son on the death of Sir Dinshaw. It is a pity that Bengal should have no baronet while Bombay has more than one. We heartily congratulate the liberal-minded baronet on his new and well-earned honors. May he live long to enjoy them and to do his fellow-men good.

THE *Indian Mirror* says that in the Hughly Sessions, a Hindu girl of eight was charged with murdering another child, aged four, for the sake of its ornaments by drowning the little thing in a canal. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but the Sessions Judge considered that the evidence incriminating her was conclusive, and referred the case to the Calcutta High Court. *What an age we are living in!*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times of India* about the alleged issue of circulars by Mr. Henvey, the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, boycotting the Congress and the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*. The result of searching inquiries is said to be that no such circulars were ever issued, either by the Residency authorities or the Political Agents. The very existence of such circulars is most emphatically denied by the Chiefs, Nawabs, Thakores, and the highest officials in the Native States. We are sincerely glad to hear this, for if such circulars were in existence they would have been unworthy of the British Government.

THE rise in the Exchange, while beneficial to the general public, is for the present having an injurious effect upon the commerce of the country. There is a considerable fall in the bazar in the price of all imported articles, with the result that goods already imported, paid or contracted for at the former rate have to be considerably undersold. Dealers are doing their best to back out of inconvenient contracts, and all possible pleas in the shape of difference in pattern, quality quantity and trade mark in the minutest conceivable detail are being taken. There will be quite a crop of suits in the High Court and the Small Cause Court, we fancy, for breach of contract, and the machinery is already in motion. If the rise is steadily maintained, equillibrium may, however, be restored in a short time by united action. Lull in the legitimate trade is probably helping the spread of the Gold fever which has just caught the Calcutta market. Seven companies, most of them without any land concessions, are already floated, and a number of them have been amalgamated into one. We can only hope that there will not be another big financial crisis. Russia has hit upon an excellent mode of equalising the market. A Imperial Ukase has been issued raising all the customs duties to twenty per cent. in order to make the duties correspond with the altered rate of exchange.

THE labour battle in England and Australia is raging high. The Trades Union Congress was opened at *Liverpool on Monday*. *One million* and five hundred thousand members were represented and many lady delegates were present. The English undertakings at least as regards demonstrations are beginning to be quite on an American scale.The President of the Congress in his inaugural address, said the time had arrived for taking energetic measures to secure an eight hours' working day by Bill in Parliament, and a resolution to that effect was enthusiastically carried. The President also favored State control of railways, and direct Parliamentary representation of labour; nationalisation he regarded as the only solution of the land question. The Congress, however, rejected by a large majority the inclusion of land nationalisation suggested by the President in the Parliamentary programme. The Unions in the meantime are collecting large sums for Australia trades unions. To counteract the effect of the work of these Unions, however, an influential meeting of ship-owners was held, at which a resolution was adopted for the federation of the shipping trade of the British empire to deal with labour questions and resist the tyranny of trades unions. The meeting, at which 100,000,000 of capital was represented, promised to give its support to Australian shippers. A great meeting was also held at Sydney at which the Australian Employers' Defence Union was formed. The contest will now be keen and probably decisive. For the present, however, the cause of Capital is in the ascendant; the strike and blockade at Brisbane have collapsed. Steamers have been despatched with blackleg crews, and blackleg dock labourers have been permanently engaged. How this was brought about is not known, and the whole thing is regarded as a mystery. A demonstration at Melbourne, of forty thousand strikers, took place on Monday, and passed off in an orderly manner. The excitement is calming down, but trade continues to be at a standstill. We tremble to think what the ultimate result of these revolutionary tendencies will be.

THE Suburban Municipality has instructed, it is said, the institution of proceedings against a resident under Section 262, Act III. of 1884, for burning bricks in a kiln, which he had erected without a Municipal license. The case is being watched with considerable interest by many, as it involves a question as to whether private individuals are bound to procure license for manufacture of articles for their own use; the bricks in question were made and burnt, we are told, to erect a private dwelling for the defendant's own use. Municipal authorities seem to be better adepts in the art of prosecution which in many cases amounts to persecution, than the Government or its Police.

THE Congress of Agriculture and Forestry was opened at Vienna on Monday. Six hundred delegates were present. The Indian delegates have not yet arrived.

THE Government is not wholly unmindful of the floods and their disastrous results, as will appear from the following:

At the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor an official conference was held on Monday last, at the Office of the Presidency Commissioner, to discuss the subject of the floods in the Districts of Murshidabad, Nuddea, and Jessore. Mr. Smith, the Commissioner, was present. Mr. Westmacott, the officiating Commissioner, the Collectors of the three Districts mentioned, Mr. Abercrombie, District Superintendent of Police, and on the part of Government, Mr. Nolan, Secretary, Revenue Department. It appeared from the Collectors' statements that but little damage has resulted hitherto in the District of Jessore, but that in Nuddea and Murshidabad large tracts are submerged, a considerable proportion of the crop destroyed, and the working classes have been thrown temporarily out of employment. The Officers consulted were of opinion that but little could be done in the way of opening public works on roads, while the flood lasted, though some action had been taken in this direction by Mr. Luson, Officiating Collector of Murshidabad, on the high lands, and no opportunity for starting similar operations elsewhere should be neglected. It was resolved to make advances under the Agricultural Loans Act on the part of Government to ryots really requiring such assistance, to communicate with District Boards and Municipalities inviting co-operation, and to spend on charitable relief sums available for the purpose from the surplus of former local subscriptions. There is also a sum of about Rs. 26,000 in the hands of a Committee in Calcutta, being the remains of a subscription collected in 1885 to relieve distress, caused by the flood of that year, and it was decided to apply to the Committee for assistance. A public subscription has been opened in Nuddea, and similar actions will be taken in Murshidabad and Jessore. The area in which relief is necessary will be divided into circles, in each of which an Officer will be appointed, generally of the rank of canoongoe, to see that effective measures are taken. The suggestions of the Conference have since been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, who has had personal experience during his tour of the severity of the flood.

It is singular that Government should lay more stress on public subscriptions than upon its own efforts, because the former under any circumstances will be inadequate. It should be no plea that the extent of distress is not exactly ascertained, for there cannot be any the slightest doubt that the suffering is great and universal. The Bengal Central Railway has been breached a little north of Bongong. North of Bogula, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, the water is four inches over the rails, and still rising and the line is being severely tried. The *East*, of Dacca, says:—"The water shows no signs of subsiding soon. It has rather increased during the last week. The sufferings of the people in the villages know no bounds. Rice in the Tangail Sub-Division is said to be sold at 5 or 6 seers the rupee." Cries of woe come from all sides and it behoves Government to do all that lies in its power. We have credibly been informed that His Honor the Lieutenant is coming back to Calcutta, and we fell sure that energetic measures will now be taken to relieve distress. The trustees of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund have in their hands, we believe, upwards of Rs. 30,000. They are in communication with Mr. Westmacott as to the best use that could be made of the Fund.

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A SIMLA telegram to the *Englishman* says that the Kalka-Umbala Railway is not likely to be opened for traffic until the end of November, and the general public will not be enabled to make use of the line before that date. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Members of the Council will, however, be conveyed by special trains. An early settlement is said to be likely to be arrived at in connection with the negotiations for the Simla Kalka Railway also. The line will be constructed by a Company along the cart-road route, but the road will be left open for ordinary traffic, and will only be crossed by the line at certain intervals.

ANOTHER Simla telegram states that a survey for the Kashmir Railway is now being arranged. The Indian Government will pay one-third and the Kashmir durbar two-thirds of the survey and project. Sir Lepel Griffin's scheme seems likely to succeed. If so, woe betide the happy Valley which can ill afford to pay the costs of a luxury thurst upon the point of bayonet. This is not our own idea alone, for a contemporary gives currency to the opinion of an official who states:—"Kashmir is not large enough or rich enough at present to support a paying railway even though it be constructed as a light line."

THE Hindu Hostel seems to be at the present moment without any Board of Trustees or Managing Committee, for the Building Committee came to an end, we are told, with the completion of the first storey of the building in Peary Churn Sircar's Lane. That probably accounts for the arbitrary exclusion of a particular community, namely, the *Suvarnabaniks*, to which we drew attention last week. We are glad to hear now that Sir Alfred Croft, as the Director of Public Instruction, has taken the matter in hand, and we have no doubt that the injustice done to the class will be remedied. Sir Alfred's decision will be anxiously looked forward to The *Suvarnabaniks* are an influential and important community; they freely associate with Brahmins and Kayasthas, and take part in all important social ceremonies. They occupy now as high a position in the social scale as Brahmins and Kayasthas and Vaidyas. It is not their wealth alone that gives them this importance. There are among them as good Hindus as perhaps may be met with in any other section of the Hindu community. The action of the Hostel authorities in this concern has given a good deal of pain both in and outside the Hindu community. Raja Durga Charan Law, who is a prominent member of the *Suvarnabanik* class, is one of the recognised heads of Hindu society, and the man who would exclude the worthy Raja from social communion, must be utterly ignorant of the spirit of the age. We are told that not only no rules of the Hostel forbid the admittance of *Suvarnabaniks*, but, as a matter of fact, *Suvarnabaniks* had admittance into the institution before. The point if open to doubt ought to be at once settled, and there ought to be a responsible governing body competent to deal with these and similar other matters, for the management of the Hostel of late has certainly not been such as to inspire public confidence. It is a highly useful institution and its value ought not to be thus curtailed.

BABU Ramgopal Sanyal, it will be in the remembrance of our readers, brought out a biography of the late Babu Kristo Das Pal not long after his lamented death. This work was written in English; Babu Ramgopal has now published a life of the illustrious deceased in Bengali, which will be doubly acceptable to his countrymen. Many unpublished anecdotes have now been brought to public notice, which, we feel sure, will prove of real interest. The language of the book is simple, and the price within the reach of all. It has been dedicated to Maharani Sarnamayi.

WE regret to hear that Mr. H. S. Beadon C. S., who had recently gone to England on leave, is dead. He was in poor health for some time previous to his departure, and it is thought that the incidents connected with the recent Durbhanga temple case told seriously upon his failing health.

THE proposed alteration in the hour of departure of the nightly mail from Howrah does not meet with the views of the mercantile community, for letters will have to be posted by seven o'clock instead of eight as is done at present. Nor does the alteration meet with the wishes of the general public either, for preparations for journey must be made considerably earlier than heretofore, which will cause worse inconveniences than a hasty dinner. The best compromise seems to be acceleration in the speed.

A CONTEMPORARY warns a correspondent and the public against two pick-pockets who are reported to have recently arrived here from London, and who have already commenced operations, though, it appears, without much success. "It seems that their plan is to ask the intended victim for the direction of the turf club or any semi-public building, and while he is answering one of them deftly removes his watch. The two pick-pockets are described as well dressed, wearing a profusion of jewellery, and having the appearance of simple strangers, and they generally practise their craft in a cross street between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, or late at night about the time hotels are closing." The latest acquisitions to the fraternity may, however, find formidable rivals in the local sentry. Still Mr. Lambert's eyes may well be upon them and we are sure they already are.

THE following notice has been published by the Registrar of the Calcutta University:

The University examinations in Arts and Law for 1891 will be held on the undermentioned dates:—Entrance examination on Monday, the 2nd February, and following days. F. A. and B. A. examinations on Monday, the 16th February and following days. B. L. examination on Monday, the 2nd March, and following days. Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 22nd December. Applications from candidates for admission to the F. A. and B. A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th January. Applications from candidates for admission to the B. L. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 2nd February."

WE take the following report of a case in the last Criminal Sessions from the *Statesman*:

R. H. D'Cruz was indicted for attempting to murder his wife Wilhelmina on the 24th May last and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Standing Counsel said the facts of the case were these. It would appear that on the 15th of May, D'Cruz and his wife went to live with Mr. James Williams in Copallytollah-lane, and it was on the morning of the 24th that this occurence took place. The prisoner, who was sleeping with his wife, woke her up and * * * * * but she refused. He then went into an adjoining room and got hold of a hammer. Placing the hammer on the dining table, he went to a box and took out a knife. His wife went into the bed-room and he followed her, where he threw her down, sat upon her chest, and cut her on the left arm with the knife. He took up her chemise and threatened to rip her open. In the struggle the knife fell out of his hand, and he went back to the box and got another knife. His wife ran to the window, but failed to open it, and the prisoner cut her with the knife in the right arm. There was again a struggle and the knife again fell out of his hand. He went back to the box and got a third knife and cut her on the back with it. She however managed to get through the door, and as she was getting through, he struck her with the hammer. She then ran into Mr. and Mrs. William's bed room, and the prisoner was arrested and made over to the Police.

The asterisks have been given for obvious reasons. An important omission, however, must be pointed out, and that is that the wife represented to this model husband that she was unwell and did not want to be troubled. Some Christian contemporaries who are very forward in finding fault with our society for the latches of isolated individuals in the lowest rung of the ladder, pass over and indeed describe the incident as an ordinary quarrel and speak of there having been 'some difference.' Be it so, for it is not for us to drag these filthy matters out to light and besmirch a community in the way that these Christian gentlemen do when the Hindu society is concerned. Never judge a community by its individual members, for that process is a double-edged weapon through the instrumentality of which one's own society as well as another's may be ridiculed as a "model society." The man deservedly got three years' hard labour though even for him sympathy is being openly expressed by persons of his creed.

LORD HARRIS has accepted the Patronship of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association. At a garden party recently given to the members by Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, His Excellency said:

"I accepted the office of Patron of the Association with pleasure. The use of this Association is not so potent in India as in England, except its educational work. The objects of this Society are to encourage friendly relations between Indians and Englishmen. Every year more Indians are crossing the black water to prepare for the Legal and Civil Service professions I hope that opportunities of study in good and practical schools in England, and the chances of employment in other pursuits besides the Bar and the Civil Service will bring to England more visitors from India, because closer acquaintance will do good to both We have got to live together, and have a common object, namely, the protection of India from external attack and from internal dissatisfaction. We can attain this by a little blindness to each other's faults and a generous recognition of each other's virtues. Therefore I wish success to Associations in India and England which bring each race into more friendly relations."

THE Great Eastern Hotel Company have brought out an illustrated catalogue Price List, which is quite worthy of the Hall of all Nations. All the necessaries of civilized existence are to be found in it, and in going through the long list we here and there light upon information that could not well be looked for in a publication of this description. Football and cricket laws, for example, are given in detail, and a variety of other useful information is to be found in it. Wilson's Hotel under its present management is keeping up its old reputation and positively adding to it.

ACCORDING to a Madras telegram, Mr. Norton in giving an account of the Congress work in England, said that "the Conservatives of England are by nature our hereditary foes. He described them as the stupid party. The Congress party would have to take a new departure. During the next seven months they would have to throw off the mask and throw in their lot with the Radicals and Liberals. He pointed out that the advantages of so doing would be to have Indian Congress matters made one of the subjects for the Radical party to take up, and as one of the subjects that candidates would have to pledge themselves to support. Referring to the Oxford meeting, Mr. Norton said that Mr. Banerjee had touched the hearts of the Oxford young men. A resolution passed by the Oxford Union in favour of reform was absolutely unprecedented in the annals of Oxford. The reception of the delegates in England was full of promise for the future, if only the Congress supporters would persevere. Mr. Justin McCarthy had asked him to tell the people of India that they had the sympathy of the Irish party. Postponement of the Councils Bill was in Mr. Norton's opinion a good thing for Congress, as it would afford an opportunity for full debate. Meanwhile members of Parliament were being coached in Indian affairs. The Congress tactics in England now were to lend the Government every possible facility for discussing the Councils Bill and to fight it in every way, so that they should make the Government see that though numerically strong enough to force down their throats a measure they did not approve, yet in spite of that the Congress party intended to go on fighting until they got the Liberal party on their side." Mr. Norton, we are afraid, is very much mistaken in his views. The Congress to be of any good to the country must not identify itself with any party. This is a principle well understood by the Congress leaders, and it is a pity that Mr. Norton, who is one of them, should be giving currency to opinions inconsistent with these views. These opinions, however, must not and should not be taken as those of any Congress, for Mr. Norton though intimately connected with the movement, may have his own independent views. If the latter be adopted the sooner the English Political Agency is abolished the better.

IN his Treatise on Pharmacy, Prof. Soubeiran says:—Guyot's Tar has been tried in seven Parisian hospitals and in the principal hospitals of Belgium, Spain, Austria, etc. Guyot's Tar has given the best results against maladies of the chest, stomach and bladder. "In the interior, the tar acts, in augmenting the dose of urine, exciting the appetite, and accelearating digestion. It is prescribed, above all, against chronic catarrhs of the lungs and bladder."

BARON Yvan writes: Sir,—It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of the results I have obtained with Chassaing's Pepsine and Diastase Wine and Syrup. I have given them to many patients for whom I had previously prescribed, and in vain, all the ordinary medicaments, and I certainly ought to acknowledge that I succeeded in restoring the health of persons, whom I considered as lost, by the use of Chassaing's Wine and Syrup. I trust my testimonial may be of use to you, for it is the simple expression of the truth. Yours very truly, Baron Yvan, Surgeon to the Military Hospitals of Paris, and to the Postal Administration.

MAHTABARAH BEGUM, wife of Prince Birjes Kader, of Oudh family, is one of the recent visitors of Calcutta. After the late king Wazidali was dethroned and removed from Oudh, his wife Hazrut Begum, acting under the ill advice of one Mammu Khan, raised, it will be remembered, the standard of revolt against the British Government and placed her son Birjes Kader, who was then almost a child, on the throne. When the Mutiny was suppressed, she had to fly and take refuge in Nepal with her son. The late Sir Jung Bahadur recieved the fugitives with some consideration, and took an interest in bringing up the boy. It is now about 12 years ago that Hazrut Begum died in Nepal, and the Prince has now sent his wife to plead his cause, and to seek forgiveness at the hands of the British Government.

ON Thursday last a feat of forensic skill and ability was achieved by Mr. Jackson of which any Advocate might be proud. Babus Shama Churn Sen and Abinash Chunder Sen were placed on their trial at the Sessions Court, and before the Jury were empanelled, Mr. Jackson on behalf of the defence took a priliminary objection that not one of the indictments was sustainable, though they were some thirty in number, and were as exhaustive as legal technicalities could make them.

He contended that the indictments were unsustainable in the form in which they had been framed, and insisted that if, as he was sanguine, he could prove this to the satisfaction of the Court, his lordship had no alternative but to strike them off the record and discharge the accused. The first charge against the first accused was that of criminal breach of trust by a servant, and against the second accused of abetment of that offence. Reading over the indictment he said it was perfectly clear that the several counts on which the prosecution relied to establish these charges did not in the remotest degree comply with the provisions of the law which regulates the procedure which should be adopted in such cases. The law lays it down as an unerring principle, that in charges of criminal misappropriation and embezzlement specific cases should be cited, and every detail as to time and place and period within which each was committed should be distinctly specified. The law also lays it down that no accused can be prosecuted, at one time, on more than three distinct charges. What had the prosecution done in this case, in framing the charges against

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DOCTOR Cox, of Philadelphia, Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, Dr. Bidanet de Villiers, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Scudamore, and Doctors Magendie, Francois, Serres, Trousseau, Grisolle, Gue-neau de Mussy, Deschamps, d' Avallon Serseron, Gubler, Dujardin, Beaumetz and Bouchardat agree perfectly in recognizing the fact that Mr. Aubergier's Auvergne Lactucarium possesses sedative and calmative properties, and that it is the most efficacious remedy in cases of affections of the respiratory organs, bronchitis spasmodic coughs, whooping-cough, chronic catarrhs, etc. etc. It may also be prescribed in all cases of surexcitation of the nervous system, and to combat the insomnia which so often accompanies convalescence from maladies of long duration.

the accused? Being unable to fix any date as to any one act of misappropriation or abetment, vague charges are drawn up and the accused are put upon their trial for offences which it is presumed have been committed at some time or other during the twelve months preceding institution of their prosecution, that limit of time being the only compliance with the provisions of the law. And then the prosecution, with considerable ingenuity, ring the changes on the first charge in the 30 counts which they have drawn up; the other two offences alleged to have been committed under other names being the one of misappropriation. The course which had been pursued was monstrous, and he could not conceive why it had been adopted. Here were two men on their trial for having committed offences, details of which are not given to them, and no opportunity is allowed them of access to the books of the banks to disprove the vague indictment against them. Counsel did not wish it to be understood that he denied the deficiency in the Bank funds. That was another matter which lay within the province of a Civil Court to determine. What he insisted upon was that this prosecution as it is now being conducted was illegal and should therefore be abandoned. His lordship has no doubt made himself acquainted with the depositions taken in the case in the lower court, and he could not therefore close his eyes to the facts disclosed in them. It had been ruled in England over and over again, and in this court by Mr. Justice Wilson, that every charge of criminal misappropriation must distinctly state the sum misappropriated, and set out the date on which the offence was committed. If there had been an honest check of the first prisoner's account daily, as there ought to have been, it would no doubt have been easy to fix dates. But the officials of the Bank had now no right to take advantage of their laxity, and because their neglect had rendered it possible for the accused to be in the position in which they now stood, it was monstrous for them (the Bank people) to say that an offence had been committed, and although they could not tell how, when and where it had been committed, they would yet have the accused punished for what might never have occurred had they done their duty properly.

Counsel then cited English and Indian cases at great length in support of his arguments, and 'defied' the Advocate General, who appeared for the prosecution under a special retainer, to adduce a single case or argument in opposition. He also contended that the Bank not being a sentient being could not be cheated in the sense of the indictment, and that the father and son could not be tried together. Messrs. Allan and Garth followed Mr. Jackson, and the Advocate General replied to them at some length. The learned presiding Judge, however, took Mr. Jackson's view of the case and ordered separate trial on fresh indictments, which necessitated a postponement of the case. The most experienced officers of the Court say that such a total discomfiture of the prosecution has rarely been witnessed in the Sessions Court. The Advocate General charges the prosecution a fee of 130 gold mohurs for the first day, the subsequent fee being 100 gold mohurs a day. Mr. Jackson is content with the comparatively modest fee of 30 gold mohurs a day.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour, of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jonghs Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

C. Golab Bezboroah Esq.	Rs.	16	8	0
H. H. Maharaja, Hatwa	...	13	4	0
Messrs. John Dickinson & Co.	...	5	0	0
" P. Halder & Co.	...	6	0	0
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Ditto Ditto	...	12	0	0
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British Indian Association, Lucknow	...	13	4	0
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N. Lazarus & Co	...	10	0	0
H. H. Maharaja, of Tiparah	...	13	4	0
W. H. Allen & Co.	...	28	12	9
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Darlington & Co.	...	1	8	0
John Dickinson & Co.	...	5	0	0
A. B. Antram Esq,	...	10	0	0
Babu Amirto Lal Mitter.	...	9	9	3
" Shama Churn Law,	...	3	8	0
" Woomesh Chunder Mundal, Chinsura	...	26	8	0
" Bejoy Upendro Bose	...	3	0	0
" Brajendra Nath Banerji, Nawadi		20	0	0
" Kedar Nath Mozumdar, Hughly		13	4	0
" Gunganund Mukerji, Manbhoom		12	0	0
" Bhooban Mohun Raha, Bancoora		13	4	0
" Ambica Churn Ghosal,	...	1	0	0
" Sashi Bhusan Ghose,	...	2	0	0
" Okhoy Coomer Sen, Secretary Northbrook Hall, Dacca	...	13	4	0
" Nepal Chunder Bose, Kissengunj		10	0	0
" Brajendra Chunder Mookerji	...	2	0	0
" Brindaban Chunder Bose,	...	5	12	0
" Nilmony Kumar,	...	11	8	0
" Bidhu Bhusan Paul Chowdry, Jayrampore	...	16	0	0
" Khetter Paul Singh, Haripaul	...	6	10	0
" Kally Das Bhuttacharji, Lucknow		6	10	0
" Sreeram Ganguli, Kooshtia	...	5	0	0
" Jogesh Chunder Ghose,	...	5	12	0
" U. N. Bagchi,	...	9	0	0
" Doorga Churn Rakhit,	...	2	8	0
" Obhoy Churn Law,	...	5	12	0
" Kally Nath Banerji, Khulna	..	10	0	0
" Gonesh Chunder Chunder	...	7	4	0
" Bisseswar Chuckerbutty, Ranchi		13	4	0
" Gopal Chunder Daw, Teizberia	...	13	4	0
" Kaylas Chunder Ghose, Bhagalpur		13	4	0
" Shama Sunkar Mozumdar,	...	1	0	0
" Dinonath Mukerjee,	...	5	0	0
" Girindra Nath Bose,	...	5	12	0
" Balaram Das,	...	6	10	0
" Peary Lall Mookerjee,	...	2	0	0
" Bejoy Opendro Bose,	...	3	0	0
" Poorna Chunder Mookerjee,	...	1	0	0
" Sitikant Ghose, Maldah,	...	13	4	0

MR. ROBERT HOTZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor-General of India 13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies. Inspection of Specimen invited.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

(1) Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana Estates for 1889—90.

(2) Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1888—89.

(3.) Report on Vaccination in the Punjab for the year 1889—90.

4. The third annual Report of the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium Darjeeling for 1889—90.

5. Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its chief Port and each of its Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the Official year 1889—90. Vol. 1.

6. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India, for the month of April 1890.

7. Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1889.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c, of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable." —J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.— *September 6, 1890*

GENERAL.—Babu Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in Darjeeling.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for one month under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th proximo.

Mr. F. A. Slack, Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Commissioner of that Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. R. Lyall, or until further orders.

Babu Gopal Bullub Dass, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for three months under article 369 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for seventeen days.

Babu Shama Churn Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the Culna sub-division of that district.

Babu Rajmohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is transferred to Serajganj in Pubna.

This cancels the order of the 13th ultimo, transferring Babu Jogendra Nath Bandapadhya from Pubna to Serajganj in that district.

Babu Bissesur Bhattacharjee, B. A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sadr station of the district of Faridpur.

Babu Nanda Lal Bagchi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Uluberiah, Howrah, is transferred to the Sadr station of the district of Bankura.

This cancels the order of the 13th ultimo, transferring Babu Nanda Lal Bagchi from Uluberiah in Howrah to Pubna.

Maulvi Mahomed Abbass Ali, M.A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sadr station of the district of Pubna.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Sadr station of the district of Rungpur.

Mr. J. S. Davidson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Jajpur, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with, effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gati Krishna Neogy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is transferred to Cuttack, and is appointed to have charge of the Jajpur sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. S. Davidson, or until further orders.

In modification of the order, dated the 2nd August 1890, Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajipur, Mozufferpur, is transferred to the Sadr station of that district, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th idem.

Babu Surendra Lal Mitra is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade in the Chota Nagpur Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bepin Behary Pramanick, or until further orders.

Babu Sri Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagirhat, Khulna, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Rajkishore Naroin, Deputy Magistrate of Gya, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This cancels the notification of the 22nd April 1890, vesting Babu Ram Charan Lal, Deputy Magistrate, Gya, with powers uLder section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Rabu Troylokhya Nath Some, B, L., acted as a Munsif of Cutwa, in Burdwan, from the afternoon of the 15th March to the afternoon of the 19th April 1890, vice Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterjee, on leave.

Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Contai Munsifi, during the absence, on leavc. of Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Dutta B.A., is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bazitpur in the district of Mymensing, and is vested witn the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Bissessur Bhattacharjee, B.A., Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Faridpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Maulvi Mahomed Abbas Ali, M.A., Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Sham Sunder Rai Guru, an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at the Sadr station of the Cuttack district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Goloke Chandra Roy and Munshi Hossein Ali of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Tangail and Netrokona Benches, respectively, in the district of Mymensingh

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882 the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Broja Mohan Roy Deputy Magistrate of Cuttack, to take down evidence in crimiminal cases in the English language.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at the Sadar station of the district of Cuttack:—

Babu Hari Bullabh Bose.
Babu Joggeshwar Chunder.
Revd. Shem Sahoo.

Babu Hari Bullabh Bose is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Joggeshwar Chunder and the Revd. Shem Sahoo are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Chunder Sh-khar Mukerjee of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bansberiah Municipal Bench in the district of Hughly.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Lala Bun Behary Kapur of is appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Burdwan Independent Bench, in the district of Burdwan.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by tendered by Babu Josoda Lal Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Manickganj Bench, in the district of Dacca.

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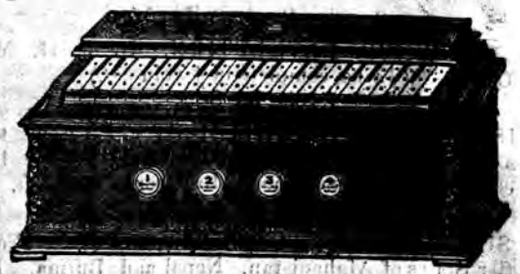

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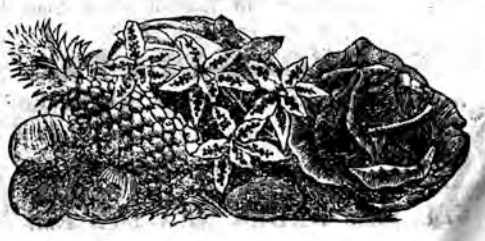

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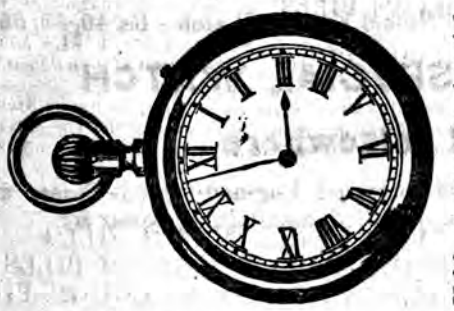

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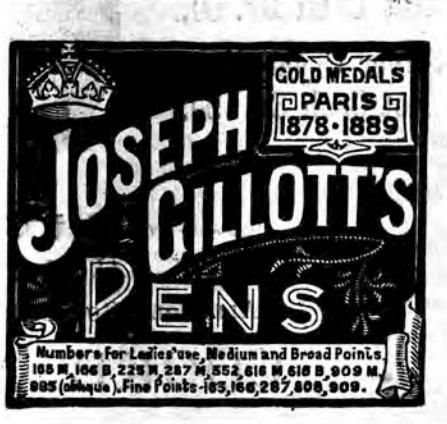
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